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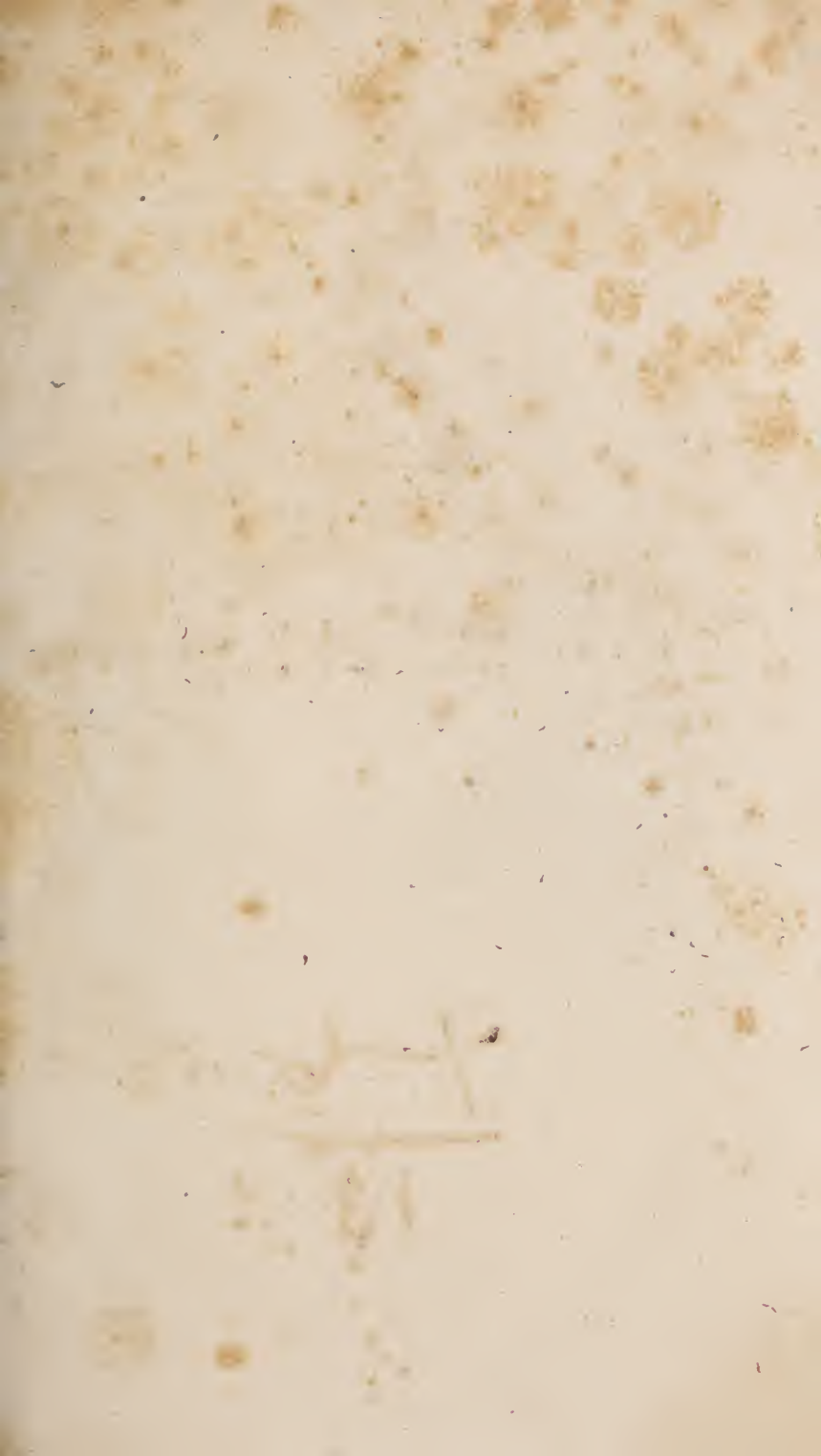
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] **JANUARY, 1833.** [No. 11.

REVIEW.

Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that River to its termination. By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

(Continued.)

NOTICE had been given to the King of Katunga, of the near approach of our travellers, and he prepared to receive them with due ceremony. They were introduced to him amid the joyful shouts of his "wives, eunuchs, and subjects of all sorts;" and though constrained to unite their voices to the general burst of kindly feeling, could not readily understand the cause of such obstreperous mirth. The following extract will give some idea of the personal appearance of this sovereign.

"Mansolah's headpiece was something like a bishop's mitre, profusely ornamented with strings of coral, one of which answered the purpose of a riband, for it was tied under the chin, to prevent the cap from being blown off. His robe was of green silk, crimson silk damask, and green silk velvet, which were all sewn together like pieces of patchwork. He wore English cotton stockings, and neat leathern sandals of native workmanship. A large piece of superfine light blue cloth, given the chief by the late Captain Clapperton, he used for a carpet. The eunuchs, and other individuals who were present at the interview, prostrated themselves before their prince, agreeably to the custom of the country, and rubbed their heads with earth two separate times, retreating at some dis-

tance to perform this humiliating and degrading ceremony, and then drawing near the royal person, to lie again with their faces in the dust.— They saluted the ground also near which he was sitting, by kissing it fervently and repeatedly, and by placing each cheek on it. Then, and not till then, with their heads, and faces, and lips, and breasts stained with the damp red soil, which still clung to them, they were allowed to seat themselves near their monarch, and to join in the conversation.”

The city of Katunga is represented as a large, dull place, with walls falling to ruin, and a population destitute of any thing like spirit and enterprise. There is a daily market in different parts of the city; but twice a week it is large and respectable. At these markets were observed, besides abundance of corn and vegetables, finger rings of tin and lead, iron bracelets and armlets, old shells, old bones, and other venerable things; the English common blue plate, and a great variety of beads, among which was the famous agra bead, which is sold at Cape Coast Castle for its weight in gold. Meats also were abundant; and what could not have suited well the tastes of Englishmen, “an immense quantity of rats, mice, and lizards, dressed and undressed,” were offered to tempt such as could appreciate their value. The King appeared to live on terms of great familiarity with his people, being accustomed to exhibit to them any presents he received, and in return, expecting his subjects to be equally free and open with him. “Every thing, indeed, which relates to their personal interests, and all their domestic concerns, he listens to with the most patriarchal gravity.”

The people of Katunga are simple, honest and inoffensive, but weak, timid and cowardly. They have few amiable private virtues, and little love of country. They want all great and noble qualities of character. “Regardless of the past, and reckless of the future, the present only influences their actions.”— Owing to their imbecility, the Falatahs have made incursions, and taken possession of some of the best parts of the country.

The Landers judged, from the treatment they received from Mansolah (the King), that a white man was no longer (as was the case when Clapperton visited the place) an object of veneration; that, in fact, a European was now regarded as only a man. The reduced estimation in which our travellers were held, was probably owing to the comparatively small amount of presents they were able to make to those in authority. On the 21st of

May, they had a friendly interview with Mansolah, and immediately proceeded on their journey.

After returning to Atoopa, the course of our travellers was nearly north to Keeshee, and thence to Kiama, one of the provinces within the country of Borgoo. Near Atoopa, they saw an aged female whose skin was naturally of as bright a red as a piece of scarlet cloth. Keeshee is the resort of strangers from many of the interior countries of Africa. The visit of a white man excited boundless curiosity. In the market place, if he happened to stand still for a moment, thousands pressed around him. The crowd became so dense, that "dogs, goats, sheep and poultry were borne along against their will like a torrent, and nothing could be heard but noises of the most lamentable description. Children screamed, dogs yelled, sheep and goats bleated most piteously, and fowls cackled and fluttered from among the crowd, so that he was glad to shelter himself from the uproar." That which afforded our travellers the most pleasure at Keeshee, was a visit from a company of Felatah women and girls from the village of Acba. These females were so modest and retiring, and evinced so much native delicacy in their whole behaviour, that they excited in them the highest respect.

"Their personal attractions are no less winning. They have fine sparkling jetty eyes, with eyelashes dark and glossy as the raven's plume. Their features are agreeable, although their complexions are tawny.— Their general form is elegant, their hands small and delicate; and the peculiar cleanliness of their persons, and neatness of dress added to these, rendered their society altogether as desirable as that of their neighbours was disagreeable.

"Our engaging female friends, the Felatahs, paid us a second visit this morning, with bowls of milk and foorah; and in the evening a few of their male companions also came, and remained with us a considerable time — Both sexes displayed the same timid reserve in our presence, and departed themselves in the same respectful manner that they did yesterday.— It appears that the Felatahs inhabiting Acba, though very numerous, are but one family, for we are told that their ancestor separated himself from his friends, relatives, and acquaintances, and exiling himself for ever from his native country, he travelled hither with his wives and children, his flocks and herds. The sons and daughters of his descendants intermarry only among their own kindred; and they are betrothed to each other in infancy and childhood. The little that I have seen of Felatahs in Yarriba has convinced me that in all things they are much, *very* much supe-

rior to the loveless and unsocial proprietors of the soil. Their countenances bespeak more intelligence, and their manners display less roughness and barbarism. The domestic virtues of the Felatahs are also more affectionate and endearing, and their family regulations more chaste and binding.

“On returning to our lodgings, we had the pleasure of receiving the morning salutation of our fair friends the Felatahs on bended knee. Resolved to have another and a last chat with the white strangers, these females had come for the purpose of offering us two calabashes of new milk. This, and former little acts of kindness, which we have received from these dark-eyed maidens, have effectually won our regard, because we know they were disinterestedly given; and the few minutes which we have had the happiness of spending in their company, and that of their countrymen, have redeemed many hours of listlessness and melancholy, which absence from our native country, and thoughts of home and friends, but too often excite in our breasts. It was therefore not without a feeling of sorrow that we bade them adieu. For my own part, when they blessed me in the name of Alla and their prophet, and implored blessings on my head, and when I gazed upon the faces of the simple-hearted and innocent females who had so piously and fervently invoked the benediction, with the consciousness of beholding them no more in this life, my heart was touched with sorrow; for of all reflections, this is certainly the most melancholy and dispiriting!

‘Ye, who have known what ’tis to dote upon

A few dear objects, will in sadness feel

Such partings break the heart they fondly hoped to heal!’

As you approach Kiama, the country becomes strikingly beautiful. Nature exhibits an aspect of singular rudeness and magnificence. At one time you are in the depth of primeval forests, and the birds are singing among the branches over your head; at another, you admire the simple loveliness of a verdant plain, a sequestered grotto, or a rippling brook; at another, while the trees and shrubs send forth a delicious fragrance, you are on a craggy precipice, or amid the silence of vast and gloomy forests, broken only by the breath of the passing wind.

The explorers were received with hospitality, on the 28th of May, by Yarro, the King of Kiama, and remained in his town until the 5th of June. The Mohammedan faith is professed here, but all are, in great measure, ignorant of the Koran. In the king’s house were found good prints of George the Fourth, and some distinguished military and naval officers of England.—The only scene of much interest witnessed at Kiama, was a

horse race, at which the king presided, immediately after the "Bebun Salah," or "Great Prayer Day," observed as a festival by the Mohammedans. We give the following extracts from the account of this scene.

"The race-course was bounded on the north by low granite hills; on the south by a forest; and on the east and west by tall shady trees, among which were habitations of the people. Under the shadow of these magnificent trees the spectators were assembled, and testified their happiness by their noisy mirth and animated gestures. When we arrived the king had not made his appearance on the course, but his absence was fully compensated by the pleasure we derived from watching the anxious and animated countenances of the multitude, and in passing our opinions on the taste of the women in the choice and adjustment of their fanciful and many-coloured dresses. The chief's wives and younger children sat near us in a group by themselves; and were distinguished from their companions by their superior dress. Manchester cloths of inferior quality, but of the most showy patterns, and dresses made of common English bed-furniture, were fastened round the waist of several sooty maidens, who, for the sake of fluttering a short hour in the gaze of their countrymen, had sacrificed in clothes the earnings of a twelve-month's labour. All the women had ornamented their necks with strings of beads, and their wrists with bracelets of various patterns, some made of glass beads, some of brass, others of copper, and some again of a mixture of both metals: their ankles also were adorned with different sorts of rings, of neat workmanship.

"The distant sound of drums gave notice of the king's approach, and every eye was immediately directed to the quarter from whence he was expected.

"Preparations in the mean time had been going on for the race, and the horses with their riders made their appearance. The men were dressed in caps and loose tobes and trousers of every colour; boots of red morocco leather, and turbans of white and blue cotton. The horses were gayly caparisoned: strings of little brass bells covered their heads; their breasts were ornamented with bright red cloth and tassels of silk and cotton; a large quilted pad of neat embroidered patchwork was placed under the saddle of each; and little charms, enclosed in red and yellow cloth, were attached to the bridle with bits of tinsel. The Arab saddle and stirrup were in common use; and the whole group presented an imposing appearance.

"The signal for starting was made, and the impatient animals sprang forward and set off at a full gallop. The riders brandished their spears, the little boys flourished their cows' tails, the buffoons performed their antics, muskets were discharged, and the chief himself, mounted on the

finest horse on the ground, watched the progress of the race, while tears of delight were starting from his eyes. The sun shone gloriously on the tobes of green, white, yellow, blue, and crimson, as they fluttered in the breeze; and with the fanciful caps, the glittering spears, the jingling of the horses' bells, the animated looks and warlike bearing of their riders, presented one of the most extraordinary and pleasing sights that we have ever witnessed. The race was well contested, and terminated only by the horses being fatigued and out of breath; but though every one was emulous to outstrip his companion, honour and fame were the only reward of the competitors."

Kaima was left on the 5th of June, and the travellers arrived at Boossa on the 17th; the king of which gave them a most welcome reception. The city of Boossa consists of a great number of groups or clusters of huts, near to each other, and is bounded on one side by the river Niger, and on the other by an extensive turreted wall, with moats, forming a complete semi-circle. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile. The Hausa language is generally understood by the natives. The power of the king is despotic, but exercised with lenity and forbearance.— It was opposite this city that the lamented Park lost his life. Our explorers sat upon a rock which overlooked the spot where he perished; and while they mourned for the fate of that great and adventurous traveller, they implored the Almighty to guide them in safety to the termination of that mysterious stream in which he was overwhelmed. They made diligent inquiries for some relics of this unfortunate man, but they could obtain nothing of any value, excepting a richly embroidered damask robe, said to have been his.

Having prepared a canoe, our travellers embarked on the Niger to ascend to Yaorie, on the 24th of June, and arrived at that city on the 27th, where the Sultan received them with apparent kindness.

"The city of Yaorie is of prodigious extent, and is supposed to be as populous as any other in the whole continent, or at least that part of it which is visited by the trading Arabs. Its wall is high and very excellent, though made of clay alone, and may be between twenty and thirty miles in circuit; and it has eight vast entrance-gates or doors, which are well fortified after the manner of the country. The inhabitants manufacture a very coarse and inferior sort of gunpowder, which, however, is the best, and, we believe, the only manufactory of the kind in this part of the country; besides which they make very neat saddles, country

cloth, &c.: and they grow indigo, tobacco, onions, wheat, and different kinds of grain, and vast quantities of rice of superior quality. The inhabitants have likewise horses, bullocks, goats, &c., but notwithstanding their industry and the advantages which they enjoy, they are very poorly clad, have little money, and are perpetually complaining of their bad condition. An indifferent market is held in the city daily under commodious sheds, in which the above articles are offered for sale."

During their stay in this place, numerous and pressing inquiries were made of the Sultan, for the books of Park, which he (the Sultan) had spoken of in his letter to Captain Clapperton. He solemnly denied that he had any thing of the kind in his possession. A double-barrelled gun, however, which was said to have belonged to Park, was in the hands of the chief Arab of the city, who gave it cheerfully in exchange for a new fowling-piece.

At Yaorie, the Landers suffered much vexatious delay, principally through the avarice and meanness of the king. They remained in this city from the 29th of July, to the 2d of Aug. On leaving Yaorie, our travellers proceeded North to the river Cubbie, which flows from the east into the Niger, and on this river embarked and proceeded down the Niger to a place called Carnicassa (where the inhabitants were amusing themselves through the night with music and dancing), and thence to Boossa.

From Boossa, the explorers visited Wowow, at which place they witnessed a most singular procession of the females, in honour of the ancient religion of the country. It is thus described.

"The priestess, at the time we saw her, had just swallowed fetish-water, and was carried on the shoulders of one of the devotees, who was assisted by two female companions, supporting the trembling hands and arms of their mistress. Her body was convulsed all over, and her features shockingly distorted, while she stared wildly and vacantly on the troop of enthusiasts and other objects which surrounded her. The priestess was then believed to be possessed with a demon; indeed, to us they all appeared to be so, for not one of them seemed in their sober senses, so indescribably fantastic were their actions, and so unseemly did they deport themselves. A younger woman was likewise borne on the shoulders of a friend, and carried along in the same manner as her mistress; but she was by no means so uncouth a figure, nor was her agitation so great as that of the priestess, by whom she was preceded. The whole of the women forming this strange procession might amount to be-

tween ninety and a hundred; they were clad in their "holyday best;" their motions were regulated at times by the sound of drums and fifes, and to this music they joined their wild shrill voices. They were arranged in couples, and with the branches of trees shaking in the air, presented one of the most extraordinary and grotesque spectacles that the human mind can conceive.

"The priestess and her followers believe in the existence of a God, and a heaven wherein he resides; that this glorious and almighty Being superintends the destinies of man in this life, and in a future one rewards or punishes him according to his deserts. Yet of a hell, or a place of eternal torment, they have no idea whatever. The souls of good men, say they, are translated into a tranquil, happy, and beautiful region, wherein but one monkey is permitted to reside, and where they remain for ever; whereas the wicked, before they can be allowed to participate in so much felicity and enjoyment, are forced to endure sorrow, pain, and punishment:—a variety of tortures is in store for them, such as scourging and beating, till it is considered sufficient punishment has been inflicted for their misdeeds, when they are exalted to a happier state of being.

"It is somewhat remarkable that in Haussa the people have a tradition that the name of our great forefather was *Adam* (pronounced exactly in the same manner as we pronounce the word). *Da Adam*, in the same language, signifies an object when observed indistinctly at a distance, bearing the least resemblance to a man. The mother of the human race is called *Ameenatoo* in Haussa."

The effect of an eclipse of the moon on the poor untutored natives of Boossa could hardly be more strikingly depicted than in the following sketch.

"In front of the king's house, and almost close to it, are a few magnificent cotton-trees, round which the soil had been freed from grass, &c., for the celebration of the games. On this spot were the terrified people assembled, with every instrument capable of making a noise which could be procured in the whole town. They had formed themselves into a large treble circle, and continued running round with amazing velocity; crying, shouting, and groaning with all their might. They tossed and flung their heads about, twisted their bodies into all manner of contortions, jumped into the air, stamped with their feet on the ground, and flourished their hands above their heads. No scene in the romance of *Robinson Crusoe* was so wild and savage as this; and a large wood-fire, with a few men spitted and roasting before it, was alone wanting to render it complete! Little boys and girls were outside the ring, running to and fro, clashing empty calabashes against each other, and crying bitterly; groups of men were blowing on trumpets, which produced a harsh

and discordant sound; some were employed in beating old drums; others again were blowing on bullocks' horns; and in the short intervals between the rapid succession of all these fiend-like noises, was heard one more dismal than the rest, proceeding from an iron tube, accompanied by the clinking of chains. Indeed, every thing that *could* increase the uproar was put in requisition on this memorable occasion; nor did it cease till midnight, when the eclipse had passed away. Never have we witnessed so extraordinary a scene as this. The diminished light, when the eclipse was complete, was just sufficient to enable us to distinguish the various groups of people, and contributed in no small degree, to render the scene still more imposing. If a European, a stranger to Africa, were to be placed on a sudden in the midst of the terror-struck people, he would imagine himself to be among a legion of demons, holding a revel over a fallen spirit; so peculiarly unearthly, wild, and horrifying was the appearance of the dancing group, and the clamour which they made. It was perhaps fortunate for us that we had an almanac with us, which foretold the eclipse; for although we neglected to inform the king of this circumstance, we were yet enabled to tell him and his people the exact time of its disappearance. This succeeded in some measure in suppressing their fears, for they would believe any thing we might tell them; and perhaps, also, it has procured for us a lasting reputation "and a name." "Oh," said the king, "there will be sorrow and crying this night from Wowow to Yaorie. The people will have no one to comfort or condole with them; they will fancy this eclipse to be the harbinger of something very dreadful; and they will be in distress and trouble till the moon shall have regained her brightness." It was nearly one o'clock when we left the king and queen, to return to our hut; every thing was then calm and silent, and we lay down to rest in peace."

The following remarks in regard to the state of slavery in this part of Africa, are interesting.

"Perhaps it would be speaking within compass to say that four-fifths of the whole population, not only in this country, but likewise every other hereabouts, are slaves. Many of them are permitted to roam at large, provided they attend upon their masters when called upon; these procure their own subsistence, and devote part of their time to the service of their owners: others reside in the houses of their masters as domestic servants, and are likewise expected to contribute towards their own support. The Queen of Boossa has a great number of Falatah slaves; the men are constantly employed in taking care of her herds, and milking the cows, and the females dispose of the milk; half of the money obtained by this means the Falatahs keep to maintain themselves. Thus are the slaves treated in their native country:—they enjoy much freedom: are never overworked; have plenty of leisure time, and are

rarely punished, and even then but slightly. If a slave run away from his maater, and is afterward taken and brought back, he is simply confined in irons a day or two for his offence; but he is sold to another the first opportunity. The natives have a strong antipathy to flogging, or severe chastisement of any kind, and very seldom have recourse to the means of punishment which they have in their power to inflict."

Nothing could have been more kind than the conduct of the king of Boossa to our travellers. "We have," say they, "observed nothing in his manners or character to condemn, but much, very much, to approve of and admire. His disposition is open and ingenuous, and his sentiments candid and sincere: no child is more simple, innocent, and simple than he." The last interview of the Landers with the king and queen was truly affecting. This venerable couple came to the hut of our travellers, bringing with them two pots of honey, and a large quantity of Goora nuts, strongly recommending that the latter should be presented to the Rabba chieftain, as the best means of securing his favour.

"We then shook hands heartily, and concluded by wishing them a continuation of the simple blessings and the felicity they enjoyed; that they might ever be loved by their subjects, and feared and honoured by the neighbouring nations; that they might live to a good old age, and die in peace with all mankind. They were both touched with sorrow at our words, for they were the last which they would hear us utter; tears were glistening in the eyes of each as they were making an affecting and suitable answer: and the good couple walked out of our hut with heavy and mournful countenances, and immediately repaired to their own abode in order to make a powerful spell for our preservation and success.

"When we ourselves quitted the hut, which was shortly after their departure, we found our yard filled with neighbours, friends, and acquaintances, who all fell down on their knees to bid us good-by. They blessed us earnestly with uplifted hands, and those among them that were of the Mohammedan religion fervently implored for us the favour and protection of Allah and their prophet. The eyes of many of them were streaming with tears, and all were more or less affected. As we passed by these poor creatures, we spoke to them all, and thanked them again and again for their good wishes. Our hearts must have been of marble if we could have beheld such a scene without some slight emotion. On our way towards the river, also, the path was lined with people, some of whom saluted us on one knee, and some on both, and we received their benedictions as we walked along."

(To be concluded.)

CHARACTER OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have received, from a most able and influential friend to the Society, at the North, the following thoughts, which are worthy of general attention. We are persuaded that information and reflection are alone required, to secure for this Institution the support of all candid and liberal minds.

I was anxious to learn from your own pen what progress our good cause is making, and thence was your letter of 31st ult. very welcome. Is our Society still gaining friends at the South? I believe it is at the North. But here opponents to it are also multiplying. This you are, no doubt, aware of; and that, among these opponents, are some very good men. Would you not do well to prepare an article for the Repository, shewing the unreasonableness of their objections to us? I will take the liberty of giving you an outline of my views in this matter; and any of my thoughts, that are worth being used by you, are at your service.

The leading objection at the North to the American Col. Society is, that it is doing nothing for the slave; nothing towards breaking up the system of slavery in our land. Let it be admitted to the credit of this objection, that it springs from a good spirit—from an impatience of one of our great national evils. But how unreasonable is it to direct such an objection against our Society! Why not as well direct it against the American Bible or American Tract Society? The avowed object of these Societies, is to multiply and distribute Bibles and Tracts. The avowed object of our Society is clearly expressed in the 2d article of its constitution. “The object to which its attention is to be *exclusively* directed, is to promote and execute a plan for the colonizing (with their consent) the Free People of Color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.” The constitution of our Society is as clear of all words about slaves and slavery, as is the constitution of the American Bible or American Tract Society. There is not a word in our constitution, that shows any design on our part to benefit the slave. It confines its scope to another class of our fellow-men—and to require from our Society any *direct* efforts in behalf of slaves, would be to require us to violate our constitution; and to denounce us for not having organised our Society with an express reference to the necessities of both of

these classes of persons, is as unreasonable as it would be to denounce the American Temperance Society for not having coupled with its enterprise the suppression of Lotteries.

Let us be arraigned before the public in our true character—the character we originally assumed, and have ever since scrupulously maintained—and we do not fear the result. Is it charged, that in confining its regards to the free people of color in our country, our constitution has too narrow an object in view? We reply, that there are already several hundred thousands of this people, and that from the disabilities and discouragements to which they are subject here, their condition is, with a few meritorious exceptions, fruitful of misery to themselves and burdensome and corrupting to others. Is it charged, that we have done but little for our free people of color? We admit the justness of the charge. But whilst our ardent wishes would have accomplished a hundred fold more, we still claim for ourselves the Savior's commendation of Mary: "we have done what we could;—and the acceptance is, "according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not." Our little Colony speak for itself and for what God has enabled us to do. Its 2500 happy inhabitants; its schools and churches; its civil government its commerce, already amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year,—all testify, that our Society has not existed in vain, and that the most severe, whilst they reproach us for not having done more, cannot fail of according to us some praise for what we have done.

But notwithstanding the colonization of our free people of color is the only object and business of the Society, it is nevertheless true, that, in calculating the value of the Society and its claims to public favor, we are to take into the account whatever of benefit or injury to other people and interests, is consequent upon or connected with the operations of the Society. If our Society is so faultily constituted, that it cannot proceed in its work of doing good to our free people of color, without occasioning a greater amount of evil to others, then it deserves to be abandoned. But is it so constituted? I believe it is not pretended, that the operations of our Society are injurious to the interests of our white population. All agree, that the removal

of colored persons from our land is a relief to these interests.— In the next place, has Africa reason to complain of the bearing of our Society upon herself? So far from that, the settlements, which our Society is making on her coast, promise to be more efficient in delivering her from the afflictions of the slave trade, and in spreading the principles of christianity and civil liberty amongst her benighted people than any other means, that have been devised for her relief. These settlements are already giving very cheering earnestness of their tendency both to abolish the slave trade and to lift up the African character out of its degradation and wretchedness. It remains then to consider, whether the operations of our Society are disadvantageous to our slaves; and whether they do, as it is alledged they do, rivet their chains and diminish the probability of their ultimate freedom. In accordance with what we have said before, it is absurd to argue against our Society on the ground, that it confers no benefit on the slave. It was not instituted to exert directly a beneficial influence upon him. It has not that merit. It was instituted for another purpose. The Society is glad, if its operations are indirectly beneficial to our slaves, or to any other class of persons. It admits at the same time, that it is responsible for all the ill that it works, however indirectly or unexpectedly, to the slave. Though the Society should be doing immense good to twenty millions of the inhabitants of Africa, yet we would not have that good continued at the expense of the rights and interests of our two millions of slaves.— Useful indeed as the Society would appear, even upon this supposition of its opposite effects; yet, its character would not entitle it to the patronage of a citizen of the U. States. Upon him peculiarly our slaves have strong claims for protection and kindness; and he must be the last person to harm them, and to make their condition more deplorable than it is. But to return to the inquiry, whether our Society works ill to our slaves. In what respects does it? Do masters, will masters make the bondage of their slaves severer, and subject them to a more rigid discipline, in proportion as our country is drained of its free colored population? The very reverse of this is true. The master, whether justly or not, dreads the free people of color as the prolific and the only considerable source of depravation, discontent

and rebellion to his slave; and but for their presence, he would accord to him many privileges and relaxations that he now withholds from him, and would venture far in mitigating the features of his bondage. Does the Colonization Society make masters more tenacious of their slaves and more unwilling to emancipate them? This has long been predicted, as one of the effects of our Society. But how false the prediction is may be surely inferred from the fact, that a great and rapidly increasing proportion of all the persons removed by the Society to Liberia are slaves, manumitted by their owners for the express, stipulated purpose of their emigration to Africa; and from the further fact, that owners of slaves are now offering thousands of them for this same purpose. Both the disposition and the interest of slaveholders on this point, have been and are still extensively misapprehended. A great proportion of our slaveholders have a regard for the happiness of their slaves, which is paramount to all their calculations of gain from them; and their emancipation of their slaves will fully keep pace with the removal of the impediments to it. This removal our Society is most happily calculated to effect; and herein it is doing more to aid in the abolition of slavery than can be done by any direct efforts for this object. Equally mistaken too is the opinion, that should the Society succeed in removing from the country a considerable portion of those who are now slaves, the remainder would be worth proportionably more to their masters. Far more probable is it, that the space occasioned by this emigration would be filled by our expansive white population, and that what is already found to be true in many parts of Maryland and Virginia would be found true elsewhere—viz: that slave labor in the presence and under the competition of free labor, is almost, if not quite valueless.

But there is another point of view, in which the Society may claim its tendency to loosen the bonds of our slaves; and herein do I find my greatest encouragement to continue to do for the American Colonization Society all I can do. For, but for my firm belief, that the Society is preparing the way for the abolition of slavery in our country—I mean preparing the way for the slaveholder to practise the kindness of his heart and to consult his interest in emancipating his slaves—I confess my interest in the Society would be comparatively small. I might still

value it for its usefulness to Africa and to our free people of color; but, its indirect blessings for the slave, are what most of all endear the Society to me.

When Africa, principally through the agency of our Society, shall have risen up from her deep degradation and clothed herself with the garments of civilization, then her outcast children on our shores will feel the blessed influences of her renovated character. These reflex influences of our work in Africa will be an abundant recompense for all our toils and sacrifices in that work. Then, it will no longer be said, in reference to our expenditure of money and of precious life: "to what purpose is this waste?" The time, when Africa, civilized and christianized, shall take her place among the nations of the earth, will be the time of the redemption of the African character all over the globe. Surely and speedily as the stream conforms to the change in its fountain head, so surely and speedily will the African, wherever his lot may be cast, feel upon his own spirit the regenerating influences of his father land. When the civilization of Africa shall have advanced so far, and the time have come for our having a measure of that reciprocal intercourse with her in commerce and science, which we have with Europe; when African ships, manned and owned by Africans, shall be in our ports; when African governments shall be officially represented at the seat of our government, and intelligent Africans shall visit our country and receive at our hands those attentions of which every intelligent foreigner is sure; then will there be moral influences at work amongst us, that will rapidly relieve our slave of his present degrading and mortifying relations to society.—The master will be quick to feel these influences and to yield to them. His slave will now present himself before his mind as his fellow-man and his equal, and under new associations, that will deprive him of all wish or power to continue him in bondage.

But I am making too long a letter, and will stop. We are willing to have the scheme of the American Colonization Society scrutinized in all its aspects and bearings; in all its operations, direct and incidental. It will still be found to merit Mr. Clay's high and happy eulogium upon it. Its "good will be felt by the

Africans who go, by the Africans who remain, by the white population of our country, by Africa and by America. It is a project, which recommends itself to favor in all the aspects in which it can be contemplated. It will do good in every and any extent in which it may be executed. It is a circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."



AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE following Report, presented by Samuel H. Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the subject of inquiry into the measures proper to be adopted to improve the Agriculture of the Colony of Liberia, was, on the 2nd of November, 1832, adopted by the Managers of the American Colonization Society. We hope the friends of the Society will cheerfully afford their aid in enabling the Board to carry the report into effect.

The Committee, to whom was referred the state of Agriculture in the Colony of Liberia, with an instruction to submit any measures fitted for its advancement, beg leave to report:—

That the prosperity of the Colony, in the largest sense of the term, must depend on agriculture. This prosperity, whether present or prospective, can only be founded on the possession of an abundance of those articles which sustain animal life, and contribute to its comfort and rational enjoyment. These can be no otherwise secured than by previously acquired capital, or by regular habits of labour. As such a capital does not now, and cannot possibly, for a great length of time, exist in Liberia, these blessings can only be obtained, to any considerable extent, by labour. To make this labour avail, so as to meet the wants of an increasing colony, resort must be had to the cultivation of the land. Other expedients may supply the means of subsistence to a small number of persons, but will be totally abortive in yielding that great and progressive stock, required by a rapidly extending population. Hence, in all new settlements of considerable extent, agriculture is, and forever must be, the foundation of all other pursuits. When this foundation is firmly and extensively laid, commerce, and manufactures and the arts follow, as a matter of course. Without such a foundation, however these latter may, for a season, apparently flourish, they will be found, in the end, to share the common fate of premature births, to languish and die. As well might we attempt to maintain fire without fuel.

One eminent advantage of agriculture over all other human pursuits is, that nature, in her beneficence, has supplied a capital, which, in extensive and fertile territories, never fails to reward labour and skill, with the best and amplest returns, and to keep pace with the greatest accessions of numbers. To this it may be added, that, of all human pursuits, it alone insures peace, health, and independence.

These considerations apply to all new settlements. But to the Colony of Liberia they apply with tenfold force. Its population is chiefly composed of those who have been accustomed solely to agricultural labour. In this they are consequently well versed, while of other occupations they know but little. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that while success can scarcely fail to attend their cultivation of the soil, failure will be the too frequent result of other pursuits, in which they have little experience, and for which they will generally be deficient in means.

To these considerations, should be added the auspicious influence agriculture on the morals of a community. In all ages and quarters of the world the prevalence of virtue has depended on general and regular habits of industry. This is the lot of man. In the degree in which these habits prevail, he is individually happy: and in the same degree the community, of which he is a member, rises to power and glory. Wherever they are wanting he is wretched, and the community becomes degraded and the prey of ambition.

These sentiments and maxims are too well established in the United States to need illustration: and it is not with this view that the Committee have submitted them; but as a preface, for the benefit of the Colonists, to the measures which they are about to suggest as worthy of adoption.

Believing that the object is of vast consequence, they are of opinion that its promotion should be urged by all the means at the command of this Society, who may reasonably hope that those, to whose benefit these liberal means are applied, will themselves appreciate its importance, and cordially co-operate in fortifying and extending it.

The following measures are recommended.

1. *Premiums.*

1. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Indian Corn, and not less than 100 shelled bushels.

2. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Rice, and not less than 100 bushels.

3. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, and not less than 200 bushels.

4. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Wheat, and not less than 50 bushels.

5. Of 50 dollars to the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Rye, and not less than 50 bushels.

6. Of 30 dollars to any Colonist who shall first break to the plough two yoke of native oxen, and actually prepare, by ploughing, not less than five acres of land for the cultivation of corn.

The Colonial Agent shall fix the periods within which applications for these premiums will be received, to be regulated by the respective appropriate times for sowing or planting, and harvesting, and not to exceed, after a reasonable notice, the season requisite for their production.

Some doubt is entertained whether Wheat or Rye can be successfully raised in the Colony. But as they probably may, and, if so, their cultivation would be of immense consequence, it is very desirable that the experiment should be made.*

In these cases, the quantity of seed—the quantity raised—the extent of the ground—the nature of the soil—the time of sowing or planting—and of harvesting or taking up—with the implements of culture—the market prices of the articles raised, and, if practicable, the value of the labor expended, are to be specified by the candidates for a premium.

II. That a collection of peach, plumb, cherry, and apricot stones, from fruits of the best qualities, be made at the proper seasons, not exceeding the cost of twenty dollars.

That fruit trees, of the like kinds, and apple trees, of the best qualities, and grape-vines, to the value of eighty dollars, be purchased at the proper seasons.

That seed Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye and Rice, be purchased to the value of fifty dollars.

That horticultural seeds, including those of melons, be purchased to the value of fifty dollars.

That these articles be distributed as equally and impartially among the colonists as may be, with an injunction to give the Colonial Agent an account of the results of their cultivation.

That five bushels of Chili Wheat, if not to be procured in the United States, be imported from Chili, with the view of transmission to Liberia.

III. That the following bounties be paid on such of the following articles as may be imported into Liberia previous to January 1, 1834, and that the said articles be likewise free of duty until that time.

	Bounty, Am't not exceed'g.	
On every Mule,	\$20	\$200
On every Plough, worth less than \$5 at Liberia,	1	10
between \$5 and \$10	2	20
above \$10 dollars	3	30
On every Sow,	5	50
Boar,	5	50
Milch Cow,	5	50
Bull,	10	100

The first importers of these respective articles, shall be entitled to the

* In latitudes similar, or nearly similar to that of the Colony, in Africa, as well as America, wheat has been successfully raised.

foregoing bounties until they shall reach the limited amounts; and said bounties shall not apply to articles introduced into the Colony from the adjacent or neighbouring country.

IV. That there be purchased and sent to the Colony good agricultural implements, including ploughs, harrows, scythes, hoes, axes, &c. to the value of \$500, which shall be sold, from the public stores, at prices amounting to twenty per centum in advance on their first cost in addition to charges for freight, commission and insurance; this limitation being fixed to avoid any discouragement to the regular trade in these articles.

V. That there be purchased and sent to the Colony working mules, to the value of \$500, and that they be sold at public vendue.

VI. That a garden be established at Liberia, if deemed expedient by the Colonial Agent, principally to ascertain what useful plants, as well foreign as indigenous, can be successfully raised, and to show the mode of their cultivation; and that the Colonial Agent be authorised to expend thereon a sum not exceeding for the present year, \$500. Any further appropriations to depend on the pleasure of the Board of Managers.

The Committee are aware that there are other, and, in some respects, greater objects of cultivation, worthy of the enterprise and industry of Liberia; such as plantations of coffee, of sugar, of cotton and tobacco, and orchards of orange trees, all of which, it has been ascertained, flourish in the neighboring countries, and will eventually, in all probability, furnish the great staples of the Colony for foreign trade. But as the profitable cultivation of these articles may require a considerable capital they decline for the present, offering any specific recommendation relative to these, reserving this branch of the subject for a future Report, in which it is purposed to examine the expediency of forming plantations by, or in connection with, the Society, which, if successful, will embolden the colonists to use their own means in forming similar establishments.

To carry the foregoing views into effect, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary forthwith, in concurrence with a Committee to be appointed, take the proper steps for the accomplishment of the above objects.

Resolved, That he instruct the Colonial Agent to cause this Report to be published in the Colony.

Resolved, That the measures, incident to it at Liberia, be taken by the Colonial Agent.

Resolved, That the Report be published in this country, with a request to the friends of the Colony to aid these important objects by such donations in money, or in the above articles, as their means and dispositions may justify; and that so far as donations in such articles may be received, their purchase be superseded.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

We have received a communication from a distinguished gentleman in England, from which we make the following liberal extracts exhibiting the principles of those in that country, who view the general measures of the Society with decided approbation. Nothing can be more just than the opinion of Dr. Hodgkin in regard to the moral influence of the Society; even should the great mass of our coloured population be destined forever to remain among us: yet we cannot hesitate to avow the belief that the establishment of this class, with their own consent, as a distinct community, in another land, is a work of unquestionable benevolence, which must conduce immensely to the benefit of those colonized, to the United States, and to Africa. We cannot understand how any well-informed and virtuous man can be blind to the glorious promise which an enlightened and christian nation, founded in Africa, holds up before the eyes of Humanity and Religion.

NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, 7th mo. 4th, 1832.

RESPECTED FRIEND:

In acknowledging the receipt of your diploma, making me a life member of your African Colonization Society, I wish not merely to thank you for the honor you have done me, and congratulate you on the highly encouraging and increasingly satisfactory reports received from various witnesses, respecting the progress of the Colony of Liberia; but also, to offer a few remarks which seem called for, from me as a foreign, and more especially as a British member of the Association.

The cause of the oppressed African race, has long been espoused by advocates, at least, as numerous and as warmly interested on this, as on your side of the Atlantic. It might, therefore, be very reasonably anticipated, that a measure calculated at once to render some compensation to those who have been forcibly expatriated and unjustly held in bondage, or to their descendants, and likewise striking at the root of the African slave trade, would have been hailed with general applause, and met with liberal support amongst us. My present object is to explain some of the reasons which have unhappily rendered this feeling so limited amongst us.

Those who, at a distance, form a judgment of individuals with whom they are personally unacquainted, labor under the great disadvantage of being led to form their opinions from general and sweeping observations, which though they may be true, as such, may be very unjust and erroneous when applied to particular cases. I know from very extensive observation, as well as from personal experience, that the national charac-

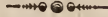
ter, attributed to you, of entertaining a degrading contempt for the African race, founded, not on the reports of prejudiced travellers, but on American evidence, has been the powerful and at first the not altogether unreasonable cause that the friends of the Africans in this country have looked with some degree of jealousy and suspicion at the measures which you have adopted—they could not help regarding it as a part of that same system which blots your land of liberty. It is not, I repeat, unreasonable that the scheme of African Colonization should at first suffer from the prejudice which this system is calculated to excite. The illusion is giving way; the process is now slow and partial, but it will soon be rapid and general. I am well satisfied that the unfortunate prejudice which you did not excite, and which you cannot at once remove, is one of the many reasons in favor of your Colonization in Africa. Though it may seem like giving way to and fostering that prejudice, on which account it has been objected to by many individuals in this country, yet it must ultimately tend to remove it, whilst it will have the certain and important effect of rendering emancipation popular amongst you. Another reason which may be assigned for the fact, that your laudable exertions have met with so little support from British funds, is to be found in the circumstance that although the cause of the oppressed African is one which obtains almost universal interest in this country, yet very large demands having been made on the liberality of the public, connected with it, which seem to have a more direct and legitimate claim on the inhabitants of this realm; many who highly approve of your operations feel themselves excused from contributing to that which they consider as peculiarly yours, and for which they conceive that your flourishing country possesses abundant and unincumbered resources. I have trespassed on your time with this long explanation, lest some of us in this country should like yourselves be labouring under the disadvantage of having our views and actions misunderstood. It may also in some measure account for the visible results of the operations of my valued friend Elliott Cresson being so greatly disproportioned to the activity and zeal with which he is perseveringly engaged for the promotion of your undertaking. He has, I believe, performed more than can at once become apparent, and I trust that many like myself are prepared to admit the change which has taken place in their sentiments with respect to Liberia.

Before I conclude, I would offer a suggestion which I hope will not be attributed to impertinent interference. Though I am far from wishing you to compromise the success of your exertions by a direct attack upon the prejudices of your countrymen, yet it is very desirable that you should not only carefully watch against the adoption of any act or expression which may be construed into a symptom that such a feeling has any hold amongst you, and also that you should take advantage of the important proofs which you are constantly producing to counteract it.

I am, with cordial good wishes for the continued prosperity and success of your benevolent undertaking, and unfeigned esteem for its supporters, thy respectful friend.

THOMAS HODGKIN, M. D.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary A. Col. Society.



REPORTS OF AGENTS.

Rev. J. N. Danforth General Agent for New England and New York, reports under date of Boston, November 12, 1832:—

That in a journey of 170 miles west of Boston, he visited and delivered addresses, and (in some cases) took up collections in the following towns—viz: Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Dalton, Lanesboro, Hinsdale, Peru and Williamstown, also, New Lebanon in the State of N. York. Most of the churches had contributed on the 4th of July, with which interesting day, they deem it peculiarly appropriate to associate the claims of the Colonization Society. At Pittsfield (the county town of Berkshire), a large meeting was held on the 4th of October, at which addresses were delivered by Hon. G. N. Briggs, Rev. Profr. Dewey, Samuel M. Nickay, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. and V. P. L. Hall, Esqrs.: and a county Auxiliary Society organized. Mr. Danforth also visited Albany and Troy: at one of which places, he met the Agent of one of our most important national Societies, who courteously yielded his purpose to address the congregations, which gave our Agent the opportunity of preaching in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. Collection in the former, \$60. On his arrival in Boston, Mr. Danforth received reports from the Rev. C. Walker, assistant Agent for Vermont, and from Rev. Cyril Pear, assistant Agent for Maine. Mr. Walker has visited several ministerial associations, made some collections, awakened more general interest in favour of 4th of July collections, and explained the objects of the Society to many influential men. Ill health has compelled him to resign his Agency. Mr. Pearl in five weeks travelled 624 miles and delivered twenty-seven addresses. Three of these addresses were to large audiences at Camp Meetings.

The following Resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Penobscot District.

“Resolved, That we heartily approve of the objects of the American Colonization Society, and the measures adopted by it, for the accomplishment of its objects.”

The Conference of Churches in Lincoln County, on motion of Rev. Mr. Ellingwood of Bath, adopted unanimously the following Resolutions:—

“Resolved, That we cordially approve of the plans and operations of the American Colonization Society, and that we will co-operate in the efforts now making, to promote its interests.”

“Resolved, That this Conference earnestly recommend to the Churches in this County, to take up a contribution on or about the 4th of July, annually in aid of the Society.” Similar Resolutions were introduced at the Conference of Churches in Kennebeck County, by the Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop; but meeting with some opposition, for want of time to discuss the subject, a friend of the Society moved to lay them on the table,—the fact is, says this gentleman, “we did not anticipate the slightest opposition to these Resolutions.” Mr. Pearl visited and made addresses at Exeter, Frankfort, Belfast, Thomaston, Camden, Warren, Union, Dixmart, Thorndike, China, Woolwich, Wiscassett, Bath and Phippsburg. He conversed with twelve or thirteen Editors of papers,

who are friendly to the Society as far as their opinions are formed. At Hallowell he encountered Mr. Garrison, who, says Mr. Danforth, "holding up the mistaken idea, that our Society is a plan of slaveholders, to add rigour to the bondage of slavery, with his associates succeeds in throwing doubts into minds, that will very justly entertain no plan which is inconsistent with the spirit of universal emancipation. The Hon. Mr. Sprague defended your Society with his usual acuteness and energy, and rebuked the spirit and measures which would array the North against the South."

Mr. J. W. M'Lane, a student of the Theological Seminary, Andover, volunteered his services for the late vacation in that Institution. He laboured in the County of Essex, Massachusetts, delivered several addresses, and collected about \$60.

The Rev. John Crosby writes under date of Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1832.

I shall do what I can to induce the Ladies' Society here, to take the responsibility of sustaining schools in the Villages of recaptured Africans. I have no doubt they will do it. I think the interest in favour of our cause is increasing here.

November 5th.

I have received from the Ladies of Rev. James Patterson's congregation \$30 to constitute him a life member. I report the formation of an Auxiliary at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County. In all the County Towns named in the following list of monies received by me, I delivered one or more addresses, and in some instances money was collected or subscribed, and not paid to myself.

Congregational churches under the pastoral care of Rev. John Augustus Jewett in Loudon, Mercersburg and McConnellsburg, being a part of what was subscribed,	-	-	-	-	30 25
received from others in McConnellsburg,	-	-	-	-	1 25
donations in Bedford,	-	-	-	-	22 30
Mt. Pleasant,	-	-	-	-	20 85
Mercersburg, (Presbyterian cong. chiefly),	-	-	-	-	29 00
Green Castle,	-	-	-	-	20 00
Annual collection in the Methodist Church, Philadelphia, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Holditch,	-	-	-	-	22 61
Ladies of the 1st Presbyterian ch. N. Liberties, to constitute the pastor, Rev. James Patterson a Life Member,	-	-	-	-	30 00
					Total,
					\$176 26

The amount of monies received by me during the year ending Nov. 1st 1832, is \$2991 22. More might have been, but for my domestic afflictions.

Mr. Crosby was compelled, on account of the severe indisposition of his wife, to embark for Savannah in the Hercules—October 27th at Philadelphia, Mr Crosby wrote:

The Ladies here are awake to the subject of schools among the recaptured Africans. Mr. Clarke (a superior man for one of his race), of Charleston, has offered to go, and he is an experienced teacher, writes a very correct letter. He will unquestionably be employed."

The Rev. George C. Light, Agent in Kentucky, (and who has been authorized to fit out an expedition from New Orleans), writes from Frankfort, December 8th, 1832:

That owing to unfortunate circumstances, the meeting of the emigrants at Louisville has been postponed to the 20th of March next.—"Mr King, Agent for Tennessee, writes that 150 emigrants have engaged to go from that State. About 80 emigrants from this State (Kentucky), are very anxious to embark: and about \$1500 have been collected to defray their expenses. I have reason to believe, that every thing is so arranged, as to forbid apprehension of a further failure."

J. G. Birney, Esq. General Agent for several of the South Western States, has reported his proceedings under dates of Huntsville, Oct 13, Nov. 13th, and Montgomery, Dec. 10th and 12th. Mr. Birney has delivered addresses at Winchester and Fayetteville, Tennessee; (at the former place, is a Society that has engaged to raise two hundred dollars to aid a most respectable coloured family to emigrate); also Pulaski and Elkton, Tennessee; and in Alabama, Florence, Tuscumbia, Lagrange, Courtland and Athens; at most of these places, addresses were delivered. "The experiments I have made, says Mr. Birney, satisfy me that the Colonization cause may be crowned with considerable success in Tennessee and in our Valley" Sommerville, Tuscaloosa and Montgomery have also been visited by Mr. Birney, who made addresses at these places, and excited new interest in the cause. Auxiliary Societies were formed at Florence, Athens, Fayetteville and Sommerville; while those at Lagrange and Courtland, were revived. Societies may probably soon be formed at Pulaski and Montgomery. The following collections are acknowledged by Mr. Birney; at Elkton \$19, (made up from several contributions—viz: Thomas Batte, \$5; James Abernethy, \$5; Wm. E. Herald, \$2; James M'Collom, \$1; F. C. Samiento, \$1; J. F. Harwell, \$1; Z. T. Harris, \$1; Mrs. N. Abernethy, \$1; and Mrs. Mary Ann Batte, \$1). At Tuscumbia \$14 50—Florence \$44—Lagrange \$10 62—Courtland \$33 06—Athens \$10—Fayetteville \$8 62½; (to the Auxiliary Society, \$50 was subscribed)—Sommerville \$4—Montgomery \$23 31. It should be stated, that the mail contractors from Huntsville to Montgomery, generously offered a free passage in their stages to Mr. Birney, as did the owners of the steam-boat to Mobile.

The Rev. E. W. Schon, recently appointed an Agent, writes under date of Clarksburg, Va. Nov. 19:h:

That he has delivered addresses in Clarksburg, Morgantown, Middletown and Weston, Va. Auxiliary Societies were formed in Clarksburg, Morgantown and Middletown. He has also visited and delivered addresses in Ohio, at Athens, Logan, Lancaster, Baltimore, Rushville, Somerset, (Perry Co.) Newark, Granville, (Licking Co.). The following collections have been taken up by Mr. Schon—viz: at Clarksburg, Va. \$12—Morgantown \$6 81½ and some jewelry; (amount of subscriptions by members of the Society, upwards of \$40)—Middletown \$5 50, (subscribed by members of the Society, about \$50), also at Horeb Meeting House, Harrison Co. Va. after preaching, \$6 50—at Weston, Lewis Co. V. \$1 87½—of the Middletown Colonization Society, for African Repository, \$2—at Athens, Ohio \$26—(the Society has subscribed to pay annually \$100—Logan \$2—(subscribed to Society \$20)—Lancaster \$10—(by personal application and from the Treasurer of the Society \$28 44)—Baltimore annual subscription and collection, about \$25—Rushville \$4 38—(subscription about \$25)—Somerset \$6 66—(from the Treasurer \$15)—Newark \$10—(from Treasurer \$17 50)—Granville \$6 20—(from Treasurer \$20 15). Mr. Schon adds, I feel a growing interest in my mission, and renewed confidence in the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.



LIBERALITY OF ENGLISH FRIENDS.

It has been suggested, that although the general amount of contributions received by the Agent of this Society in England, Mr. Elliott Cresson, has been acknowledged in the Treasurer's ist, yet a more particular statement, such as appeared in the ap-

pendix of the last Report, should be inserted. We shall publish further statements, as they may be received.

Richard Dykes Alexander, a name ever prominent in deeds of practical philanthropy, "convinced that a more rapid progress was never known in any colony towards comfort and respectability than that of Liberia," published an appeal in its behalf; in consequence of which, the following sums were sent to Barnetts, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-street, who continue to act as Bankers to the fund—viz:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Robt Barclay (Bury Hill)	100	0	0	Robt. Graham (Glasgow),	9	15	0
A Female Friend (per S. T. of York), who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants, and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to those of others,	100	0	0	Coll'd by K. Bell (Plais-tow),	9	0	0
A Female Friend,	100	0	0	Benjamin Hawes, jun.	7	10	0
London Female Anti-Slavery Society,	50	0	0	Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.	7	10	0
A Friend (in Warwickshire),	50	0	0	Norwich Female Anti-Slavery Society,	6	15	0
Collected by Mary I. Lecky (Kilnock, Ireland),	51	0	0	Thomas Catchpole (Colchester),	6	15	0
Hannah Murray (York)	25	0	0	Lucy Maw (Neeppham),	6	10	0
Nathan Dunn,	25	0	0	Sarah Strangman (Ireland),	6	5	0
Collected by Wm. Smith (Doncaster),	20	5	0	Collected by A. Cowell (Walton),	6	0	0
Luke Howard & Family,	20	0	0	Sarah Abbott,	6	0	0
A Friend, per ditto,	0	5	0	Cash per Leathams,	6	0	0
Sarah Fox and Family, (Wellington),	15	0	0	Mary Wright, Bristol,	2	0	0
George Wyett Gibson (Saffron Walden),	13	10	0	Louisa Wright, ditto,	2	0	0
Jabez Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Martha Jessup, Wood-bridge,	2	0	0
Francis Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Widow's Mite, Chelmsford,	1	6	0
Mary Gibson (ditto),	13	10	0	Charlotte Smith,	1	0	0
Gerard Ralston,	10	10	0	Mary Harford,	1	0	0
Judith N. Dillwyn,	10	0	0	John Gurney, K. C.	15	0	0
Joseph Gurney (Norwich)	10	0	0	Elizabeth Johnson,	10	0	0
Joseph John Gurney do	10	0	0	Miss Prince,	10	0	0
Collected by John Fisher (Huddersfield),	10	0	0	Russell Scott,	7	10	0
Col. Perronet Thompson,	25	0	0	Jane Gurney,	7	10	0
				W. Evans, M. P.	5	0	0
				H. Bromfield,	5	0	0
				Mrs. Fletcher,	5	0	0
				Two Irish Female Friends	100	0	0
				James Douglass, Esq. (of Cavers),	200	0	0

The *Society of Friends in London*, have authorized their brethren in North Carolina to draw on them to the amount of \$2000, to aid in the colonization of the colored people under their care. An eminent Friend of Africa, John Mortlock, Esq. has offered to give £500 to the Society, provided nine others will do the same.

MR. GARRISON.

In the *Liberator* of December, this gentleman has commented on our brief article in the *Repository* for November with much severity, though he deems it "flimsy and irrelevant." He states, that in June last, in Philadelphia, he put a copy of his *Thoughts* into my hand, and that a "review of it was then promised, a triumphant, destructive review;" and exclaims, "after six months, behold the result!" It is true that Mr. Garrison very obligingly presented me with his book, but in regard to the other part of the statement, I apprehend he has been indebted (as I fear he is in some other cases) to his imagination for his fact; as I have no recollection of having promised a "triumphant and destructive review;" nor can I believe myself to have been so uncourteous (not to say presumptuous) as to have made such a promise in presence of the Author, and before I had even glanced at his arguments. But I have charged Mr. Garrison with unfairness in many instances, and, until I prove it, he flings it back upon me as a calumny. It becomes, then, my duty, to substantiate the charge.

According to our view of things, it is *unfair* to quote *one or more sentences* from an author, as expressing *fully and exactly his sentiments*, while we omit to notice the *qualifications, limitations or explanations* which the author has himself put upon such sentence or sentences, in the article from which we quote.—Now, this, Mr. Garrison, has done in instances too numerous to mention. Take the following specimens. To prove that the Colonization Society is not hostile to slavery, Mr. Garrison cites the following sentence from the address of R. J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; *Repository* vol. 7th, page 176. "It was never the intention of the Society to interfere with the rights of the proprietors of slaves; nor has it at any time done so." Now surely the readers of the *Thoughts*, ought to know, that probably Mr. Garrison himself, has never expressed more strongly his hostility to slavery, than did Mr. Breckenridge in this address. Let the candid read this speech, and say whether Mr. Breckenridge can be fairly cited as authority to prove that the Society is not hostile to slavery. How stands the sentence quoted by Mr. Garrison *in its connection*.

"It was never the intention of the Society, to interfere with the rights of the proprietors of slaves; nor has it at any time done so. *It took for granted the fact, that slavery was a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope and the belief also, that the successful prosecution of its objects would offer powerful motives, and exert a persuasive influence in favour of emancipation.* And it is from this indirect effect of the Society, that the largest advantage is to result to America. It has shown us how we may be relieved of the *curse of slavery* in a manner cheap, certain and advantageous to both parties." Again, for the same object, we have the following quotation from the *Repository*, vol. 7th, page 200. "It (the Society) does not interfere in any way with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves. It condemns no man because he is a slaveholder.—It seeks to quiet all unkind feelings between the sober and virtuous men of the North and of the South on the subject of slavery; it sends abroad no influence to disturb the peace and endanger the security and prosperity of any portion of the country."

But the following from the same article, which in *fairness*, should have been given, is *omitted*. "But, although slavery is untouched by any direct operations of the Society, its moral influence is working safely, extensively and effectually in favour of voluntary emancipation.—It offers the most powerful motives to the humanity and religion of the master, and takes away all excuse for perpetuating slavery on the ground of political necessity. It shows how this evil may be removed, and thus silently invites individuals and states to adopt measures which cannot be too soon commenced or too rigorously prosecuted; but which must, if judicious, be gradual in their operation, and made to harmonize with the great, essential, and multiplied interests of society."

Again, Mr. Garrison makes the following quotation from vol. 1st of the *Repository*, page 227, to prove that the Society increases the value of the slaves.

"But is it not certain, that should the people of the Southern States refuse to adopt the opinions of the Colonization Society, and continue to consider it both just and politic to leave untouched a system, for the termination of which we think, the whole wisdom and energy of the states should be put in requisition, that they will contribute more effectually to the continuance and strength of this system, by removing those now free, than by any or all other methods which can possibly be devised? such has been the opinion expressed by Southern gentlemen of the first talent and distinction. Eminent individuals have, we doubt not, lent their aid to this cause, in expectation of at once accomplishing a generous and no-

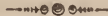
ble work, for the objects of their patronage and for Africa, and guarding that system; the existence of which, though unfortunate, they deem necessary by separating from it, those whose disturbing force augments its inherent vices and darkens all the repulsive attributes of its character. In the decision of these individuals, we perceive no error in judgment; our belief is the same as theirs." Let the reader turn to the article from which this passage is quoted, and he will see that the writer expresses decidedly the opinion:

1st. That domestic slavery is an increasing and most injurious evil. 2nd. That it cannot be perpetual. 3rd. That the moral influence of those sentiments in which the Colonization Society had its origin, and from which it derives all its energies, will work in a thousand minds for the relief of those subject to it—that the moral sense and benevolence of the South give ground for the expectation that the benefits of the plan of Colonization will be extended to those not directly embraced in it. It was admitted however, that the scheme of the Society was capable of being made instrumental in guarding and sustaining the system of slavery; so that the friend and the enemy of slavery, *entertaining different opinions* in regard to its influence on slavery, might consistently unite in its execution. Was it fair for Mr. Garrison to represent the Editor of the Repository as of opinion that the scheme *would* strengthen and perpetuate slavery, when he had expressed in language too clear to be mistaken, his belief that it *would not*. Is the declaration that a thing *might* be, equivalent to the declaration it *will* be, especially when confidence is expressed by him who makes the declaration that it *will not* be?

Was it fair to quote passages from the speeches of members at the Annual Meetings of the Society, as from the *Reports of the Managers*, merely because such speeches were bound up with the Reports?

Mr. Garrison pronounces the charge, that he *vilifies* the South, totally false.—Were I to adduce all the evidence to be found, in support of this charge, I must quote large portions of his book, and still larger of the Liberator. I will cite but a sentence or two, (quite sufficient however, to show the language used by him against the friends of African Colonization, and especially against the slaveholders of the South). Having selected certain passages from the writings of such men as Messrs. Clay, Harper, Mercer, Harrison of Va., Rev. Dr. Caldwell of N. C., and others, he exclaims:—“*Ye crafty calculators! ye hard hearted incorrigible sinners! ye greedy and relentless robbers! ye contempters of justice and mercy! ye trembling, pitiful, palefaced usurpers! my soul spurns you with unspeakable disgust.*” This is the style in which Mr. Garrison denounces the wisest and best men of the country. Let the public judge whether he be justly chargeable with *vilification* rightly defined.

A word more. In our remarks, we said, “we must judge of its (the Society’s) benevolence, by the character generally of those who support it; of its beneficence by its effects”:—Mr. Garrison, omitting the last clause of the sentence, exclaims,—“Not by its principles!” As though benevolence (strictly speaking), could belong to any thing but the intentions—the heart—as though bad principles could bear sway where intentions and actions are both right. Why, when we discriminated between the intentions or motives of the friends of the Society, and the character of their plans as beneficent or otherwise on the whole, (to be decided of course by the consideration not only of the nature of the plan, but of all the means and measures adopted for effecting it), should Mr. Garrison disregard this our discrimination. I admit that the Society is to be tried by its principles, but can imagine no principles independent of the intentions of its members—the nature of its object and the means by which this object is to be effected. Will Mr. Garrison tell us how benevolent men shall effect a good object by righteous means, from wrong principles? Some of the principles of the Society are developed in the article which the Editor of the Liberator deems so flimsy, and irrelevant, but their correctness he has not ventured to question, and they stand inaccessible either to his ridicule or his argument.



DONATIONS FROM ENGLAND.

We have received from our indefatigable Agent, Elliott Cresson, Esq., a very valuable donation of Books, presented by the Friends of the Society, in England, for the Library of the Society, and for the Schools and Library of the Colony. We cannot express, too warmly, our gratitude, for the liberality to which in this case, we are so greatly indebted.

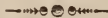
DEPARTURE OF EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.

The Ship Hercules, Capt. Longcope, sailed from Savannah, for the Colony, on the 7th of last month, with 180 emigrants; 145 of whom, were from Charleston and its vicinity, and the remainder from Savannah and Augusta, (Georgia), and St Augustine, Florida. Of these, 22 were slaves manumitted, that they might enjoy freedom and independence in Liberia. Thomas S. Grinke, Esq., who most generously, and at a great expense of time and effort, engaged in arranging the affairs of the Charleston emigrants, and superintending their embarkation for Savannah, took much pains to satisfy himself, that no legal impediment existed in the way of their departure, and that they were "a sober, honest, industrious, well disposed and peaceable body of people". They were among the most respectable of their class in Charleston; several of them have property; a number go out as Teachers of Religion, and all were well supplied with the articles most necessary for their comfort in Africa. "A large number of coloured people collected on the wharf to witness the embarkation of their friends in the steam-boat, which was to convey them to Savannah. As the boat was fairly under way, a burst of grief from many of the females in the boat and the same from their friends on the wharf, alone interrupted the silence." Great praise is due to the Agent and Commander of the steam-boat, for their kindness and attention.

The Society is under special obligations to Messrs. R. and W. King, for attending with much care and labour to all matters connected with this very interesting company from Savannah. We understand that Thomas Hobby, Esq. of Augusta, (Georgia), has taken passage in the Hercules, as Agent of the Augusta Society, that he may examine the condition, and report his views of the prospects of the Colony.

The Ship Lafay ette, sailed from Baltimore on the 9th of December, with 150 emigrants; 147 of whom, were from Maryland; 17 of them slaves liberated for the purpose of Colonization. The expenses of this expedition, are for the most part, out of funds appropriated for this object, by the Legislature of the State. Of the slaves, 13 were manumitted by Colonel Wm. Jones, of Somerset County, who expressed to the indefatigable Agent of the Maryland Society, the deep sense of duty which prompted him to this noble action. These emigrants are represented as upright and honorable; and several of them truly pious. They are well supplied, and will add, it is believed, much to the strength and prosperity of the Colony. We have received a highly interesting letter, from the Rev. Wm. M' Kenny, who collected and assisted those emigrants, until the time of their departure, which we shall present to our readers in the next number.

The fine Brig Roanoke, sailed from Norfolk on the 4th inst. with 127 emigrants; about 100 are slaves liberated for the purpose of Colonization. Funds alone are wanting to enable the Managers to fit out additional vessels for the removal of the numerous applicants, who are now seeking a home in Liberia. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, Missionary of the Western Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, takes passage in the Roanoke.



ANNUAL MEETING.

We would again remind the Friends of the Society, of its approaching Anniversary, to be held in this City, on the third Monday of the present month; and invite their general attendance. It is hoped the meeting will be one of great interest.



CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 1st of December to the 31st of December, 1832.

J T Norton, payment on plan of Gerrit Smith	100
coll'n. by Rev Wm Hanford, Windham, Portage co. Ohio	20
Aux Col Soc. Greene co. O. per John Goody, Treasurer	100
of which the following sums were collected in churches;	
by Rev J F Adams, in Massies Creek Asso ch	40
Hugh McMillan, in the Ref'd Presby- terian church Xenia & Massies Creek	17 25

John S Weaver, Gen Ass Pres church	3 48	
collection by Rev Mr Hammer, of Providence, R. I. from Pine Street church in Providence, per Hon N Knight		5 50
collection in the Methodist congregation at Norwich Falls, Conn. per Hon John Huntington		5
collection by Rev A O Patterson, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland co. Pa. as follows;—		
In Mount Pleasant congregation	15	
Sawickly congregation, same county	10	— 25
collection by Rev L Clark, Plymouth, New York.....		5
Rev Pierre Chamberlain, Rockdale, Crawford co Pa. viz—		
for the Society	8	
1 year's subscription to Repository.....	2	— 10
Auxiliary Colonization Society, composed of students of Middleburg Academy, Wyoming, New York, per R Baker, Secretary and Treasurer,		15
Moses Allen, Tr. New York City Col Society, viz;—		
George Tut, N Y. ann sub by C R Disosway	5	
Ref Dutch ch New Utrecht, L. I. per pastor	15 78	
Presbyterian Society, New Windsor, N Y	5 50	
Canterbury & Cornwall,	5 50	
Trinitarian ch Northfield, Ms. Rev B Fowler	6 38	
from individuals do	4	
Pres ch Catskill, N Y. per Rev T M Smith	24 50	
Dutch ch Tappan, per Rev Mr Lansing	16 75	
Baptist ch Durham, per Rev H Hervey	4	
church at Ovid, T Lounsberry .	10	
Tarry Town, T G Smith	13 31	
Pres ch Goodwin, Wm Blain	5 75	
from children of the Female Sabbath School of Rutgers st. church, N Y in aid of Colonization Soc per Miss H Goldsmith, Superin't	2 75	
St Peter's ch P'h Amboy, N J. Rev J Chapman	14	
Ref ch Ranups, Rockland co. Rev J Demuresh	2 50	
1st Pres ch Auburn, N Y. Rev J S Bartlett....	30 75	
Jasper Corning, annual donation	100	
Margaret Schench, Fishkill Landing, to constitute Rev W S Heyer a life member	30	
Pres ch New Rochelle, per Rev G Stebbins	16 18	
individuals of Corinth, Saratoga county, N Y	11 75	
Rev Seth Williston, Durham, Greene county	5	
Pres ch Middletown, per Rev D F Wood....	11 15	
East Lexington Sunday School, by Rev J N Wychoff, Catskill,	8 68	
	<hr/>	
	349 23	
deduct paid to W L Stone,	50	— 319 23
D Wood, Albany, N Y		50
Hon Thomas M T McKennon, as follows:		
Daniel Moore, Tr Washington, Pa. Col. Society, for the following collections—		
from Baptist churches in the neighbourhood of Washington, Pennsylvania	13 65½	
Upper Buffalo Presbyterian church	22 50	
Pigeon Creek church, Rev Dr. Ralston	13 20	
from Treasurer of said Society	64½	— 50
Edwin Conner, for the people of McConnelsville, Ohio, per Hon Mr Irwin		8

Rev Wm Meade's congregation, Frederick county, Va	40	
collection by Rev James R Sharon, Hummelstown, Dau- phin county—in Derry congregation.....	12	15
by Rev J H Dickey, in Pres ch. Salem, Ross co. Ohio	5	
Warrenton Female Col Society, per Rev George Lemmon	25	
from Hon Mr Banks, as follows—		
collection in Presbyterian congregation, Mer- cer, Pa. by Rev Samuel Tait	13	63
collection in 1st Presbyt'n congregation, Erie, Erie county, Pa. per Rev George A Lyme	8	73
several persons in First congregation... ..	50	—
proceeds of note discounted... ..		197 87
Hon Mr Babcock, member of Congress from New York, per Hon E Everett		30
collection by Rev James Baber, in the congregation of Tyquant's Valley, Randolph county, Virginia.....		5
collection by Rev Mr Porter, in Colonization Society, Irsael Township, Preble county, Ohio, William Ram- say, Treasurer, per Hon Thomas Corwin		85 97
of which sum the following persons contributed ten dollars each as annual subscribers—Nathan Brown, Senr, Nathan Brown, Esq., Mary McCreary.		
collection by Rev David McDill, in the churches at Sev- en Mile and Hamilton Stand, Ohio, per Hon. Mr. McCairn.....		60
Colonization Society of Va per B Brand, Tr. viz:—		
Buckingham Auxiliary Col. Soc per Rich G Morris, as follows:		
W B Jones 10, J McReynolds 10, J		
W Childs 10, W Garnet 5, P L Ayres		
5, per J W Childs	40	
S Branch 10, R Eldridge 10, Rich G		
Morris 10, L Bollnie 5	35	
from other members... ..	27	50
from John C Ballew, a member of State Colonization Society	2	
	104	50
deduct paid for 200 copies Carey's letters and expense of distribution	10	50 — 94
Ladies Colonization Society of Louisa, per Miss Kitty T Minor, Treasurer	30	08
Fluvanna Col Society, per J Shedman, Treas.	60	
Goochland Aux Soc. per M James do	28	40
Fleming James, 1st paym't on G Smith's plan	100	
of which only 300 were sent	312	48 — 300
coll by Rev J Woodruff, of Pres church, Triangle, N Y		5
coll by Rev Ward Stafford, at Young's Town, Trumbull county, Ohio, at a Sabbath School celebration, Fourth July last, per Hon Mr Whittlesey		10
Horace Kellog, of Amherst, Mass		2
Indiana Colonization Society, per Isaac Coe, Treasurer		64
W H Craven, Columbus, Miss. ann payment for 2 years		20
coll by Rev Mr Page in one of his churches, Nelson, Va		10
Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I. his fifth annual pay- ment on plan of Gerrit Smith.....		100
in Rev Dr Hyde's Soc Lee, Mass. per H Bartlett, P. M		15
Somerset co. N. J. Col Society, per John M Mann, Tr		100

collection by Rev John Hogan, of Edwardsville, Illinois, at the town of Alton, in Madison county, in July		10	
Rev Dr Fisk, in his church, Goshen, Orange co. N. Y.		13	
collection by Rev Isaac W Platt, in Presbyterian church, Bath, New York, per J G Higgins		7	
Rev John Starkweather, in Roman Catholic congrega- tion, Bristol, R I		11	
Mrs M Rogers, Bristol, R. I. on account of her subscrip- tion for Repository, per Rev John Starkweather		2	
a lady of West River, Md. per Galloway Cheston.....		100	
collection in First Presbyterian Society, Gallipolis, O. by Jonas Eddy, Agent, per Hon S F Vinton		7	25
donations of a few individuals in Richfield, Ohio, per A Moriat, by the Hon E Whittlesey		7	
Aux Society, Washington, D C per William Mechlin, Tr John Vogleson, of York, Pa as follows—		90	
collection 4th July last	40		
subscribers to the Society	10	—	50
Dr Samuel Martin and Houston, English Presbyterian clergymen, have taken up collections of part of above collections by Mrs Hannah Longhead and Mrs Elizabeth Grier, in the Presbyterian congregations in Danville, Pa. per Rev Robert Dunlop, as follows:—			
Mrs Margaret Strawbridge	5		
Christian Montgomery	5		
Miss Margaret Montgomery	5		
Mrs Hannah Longhead	5		
Mr Alexander Montgomery ...	5		
Mrs Elizabeth Grier	1		
Eleanor Frick	1		
Miss Jane Montgomery	1		
Mrs Elizabeth Moore	50		
Anne Donaldson	1		
Jemima Donaldson	1		
Maria Colt	1		
of which only 50 were enclosed	31	50	— 30
collections by Rev E W Sehon, Agent, viz:—			
in Hall of House of Representatives of Ohio	29	52	
in Methodist church	15	25	
from other sources	155	23	— 200
collections by Rev Wm Jackson, Berryville, Frederick county, Va as follows—			
at the Wickliffe church	12	82	
at Berryville do	8	18	
Mrs Ware 5, Mrs Lewis 2, both in part pay- ment for two emigrants to be sent by them	7		— 28
collections by Rev John Crosby, Agent—for list see p. 343			176 26
Rev Mr Osbourn, Pres ch. Fairfield, Cumberland co. N. J.			21 61
Seth Terry, Hartford, Conn as follows—			
Connecticut State Colonization Society	400		
for African Education Society—			
Rev B F Northrop, Manchester, Conn	5		
R Pomeroy, Cong Soc. Otis, Ms	3		
Mr Bushnell, of Avon, Conn. . .	4	—	12
for Repository—			
Rev Chester Colton, of Lyme, Conn	2		
Lewis Weld, of Hartford.....	2		

D F Robinson & Co. collected by them, for 2 vols Repository sold, 3; 5th vol sold Rev J Hempstead, 2 5 — 9 — 421		
Hubbard Bartlett, Lee, Mass as follows—		
Rev Dr Hyde's Society, Lee, Mass	13 76	
from Sabbath Schools in Lee.....	2 24	
	<hr/>	
	16	
deduct received and credited 29th Dec	15	— 1
		<hr/>
	Total	<u>\$2,997 70</u>



Collections in Massachusetts by Rev. J. N. Danforth.

Charlestown, Mss. (Dr. Fay's church),	17 21
South Boston, (Rev. Mr. Fairchild's),	17 34
West Springfield, (Rev Mr. Vermilyed),	41 00
Lynn,	2 50
New Marlborough, Rev. G. Clapp,	3 69
Pittsfield, Rev. J. W. Yeomans,	101 25
do Methodist, Rev. Mr. Nichols,	7 00
Peru, (Rev. Mr. Brewster), of which \$1 75 is the gift of the Sabbath Scholars, - - - - -	17 07
Westfield, (Rev. Mr. Knapp), - - - - -	47 00
Hadley, (Rev. Dr. Brown), - - - - -	24 00
Greenfield, - - - - -	33 83
Lenox, (Rev. Dr. Shepard), - - - - -	13 40
also a string of gold beads & a pair of ear-rings yet unsold.	
West Hawley, by Anson Dyer, - - - - -	3 00
Amherst College, by Dr. Humphrey, - - - - -	11 25
Richmond, by Rev. E. Dwight, - - - - -	8 01
Williamstown, Rev. R. W. Gridley, - - - - -	54 00
Northampton, four Gentlemen, - - - - -	25 00
Sale of 3 pocket maps in collection at S. Hampton, -	40
	<hr/>
	\$426 90



The following collections and donations are acknowledged by G. Ralston, Treasurer of the Penn. Colonization Society.

From part of the congregation of St. Paul's church worshipping in Lecture Room, Cherry Street, July 1830,	\$12 28
from St. Peter's church, - - - - -	31 59
from St. Stephen's church, - - - - -	55 52
from Christ church, - - - - -	33 72
From St. Stephen's church, July 1831, - - - - -	\$31 55
from St. Andrews' church, - - - - -	30 16
from St. James' church, - - - - -	54 92
from St. Paul's church, - - - - -	50 91
From St. Stephen's church, July 1832, - - - - -	\$48 76
from St. James' church, - - - - -	54 97
from Christ church, - - - - -	27 14
from St. Peter's church, - - - - -	26 80
From J. Cook, Tr. of the New Alexandria Colonization Society, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, -	\$25 00
	<hr/>
	\$483 32

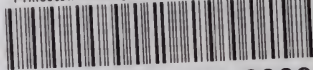
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